

CALIFORNIA



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 17, 1929

SEARS, ROEBUCK MISREPRESENT
"RAIL BIRDS" ARE WORD JUGGLERS
COLDS CAUSE TIME LOSS
THE DRIVE FOR PAYROLLS
STEPPING FORWARD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

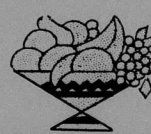
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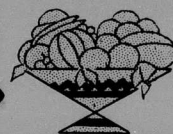
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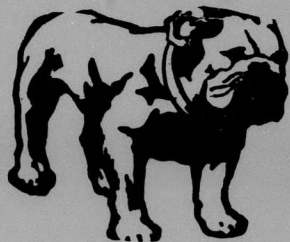
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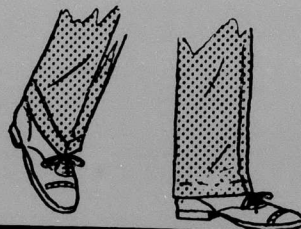
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1929

No. 16

SEARS, ROEBUCK MISREPRESENT

By Joseph A. Wise.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co., has been trying to create the impression throughout the country that the Chicago printing trades unions are so badly disorganized that there is not a union plant or group of union plants in this city large enough to handle the enormous quantity of printed matter required yearly by this firm.

That is the excuse offered by Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the letting of a \$30,000,000 printing contract to R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, a 100 per cent non-union concern, the president of which, Thomas E. Donnelley, has become notorious as the enemy of all unions.

Not Telling Truth.

To be blunt about the matter, Sears, Roebuck & Co. is not telling the truth on this point in the form letter which has been sent broadcast to trade unions which have sent letters of protest to this firm.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. executed its own printing in its own plant, under union conditions, for many years. Finally, about five years ago, the firm leased this plant to the Cuneo Printing Corporation, which then had and still has a very large printing plant at Twenty-second and Canal Streets. The Cuneo concern took over the printing of the Sears, Roebuck & Co. catalogues and other publicity matter and continued the old Sears, Roebuck & Co. printing plant in operation and brought a large amount of outside work into that plant.

Among World's Largest.

The business of the Cuneo Printing Corporation has grown tremendously operating under union conditions until today it is the owner of one of the largest printing plants on earth.

It can be positively stated that the Cuneo Printing Corporation could close down its Sears, Roebuck plant and execute all of the Sears, Roebuck printing at the Twenty-second Street plant, except a small amount of four-color work, and that that could be taken care of, too, by the installation of some additional equipment.

As stated in these dispatches before, there are a large number of strictly union printing plants in Chicago that never have done any work for Sears, Roebuck & Co. Notwithstanding this fact, the management of the mail order house is telling the trade unionists of the country that nearly all of the printing plants here, union and non-union, are called upon to help out at times. This is an untruthful statement that cannot be backed up with a particle of substantiating evidence.

Buddies Sticking Together.

The truth of the matter is that Julius Rosenwald, the boss of Sears, Roebuck & Co., wants to give this work to his old buddy, Thomas E. Donnelley, chairman of the defunct Landis Award Committee, of which Rosenwald was a member and to which he contributed large sums of money.

It should be of interest to building tradesmen throughout the country that it is the boast of Sears, Roebuck & Co. that it sells \$15,000,000 worth of building materials annually. Union officials might ask the president of Sears, Roebuck whether the facts as here given are not true.

A real unionist never pays any attention to the criticism of a salesman from whom he demands union goods and service. If his demand is not complied with, he always refuses to purchase.

"RAIL BIRDS" ARE WORD JUGGLERS.

Organized building craftsmen in New York City won the five-day week and raised wages 10 per cent. More than 125,000 workers are directly benefited, but the gain will affect the nation's building industry.

This is but one advance that organized workers continually record, while persons outside our movement shout advice that we are on the wrong road.

These advisors are like "rail birds" who roost on the fence along a running track and watch the race.

"Rail bird" advisors to unionists are reckless in the use of such terms as "radical" and "conservative," although no two of them agree what the words mean.

Words, terms and labels are nothing to the trade unionist. He knows that anyone with a surface knowledge of economic information, and a faculty to coin catchy phrases, can prepare a program that will blue print an order of society where everyone is regulated and card indexed, as in Italy, for instance.

Trade unionists face the stern realities of American life, with its complexities and contradictions.

To say that social symmetry and order can be approximated by a program, rather than by education and evolution, is to appeal to man's credulity.

Trade unionists have no illusions. They understand the evolutionary character of social development. They are frankly opportunistic. They attempt only one step at a time. They are not interested in that dreamy objective called "ultimate goals." They would make every day a better day and they know future generations will do likewise.

"Rail birds" who would dazzle unionists with their word jugglery are the best aid to low-wage employers. The "rail birds" would detract workers from the solid philosophy of trade unionism and have them stand on rainbow-hued clouds.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in convention, has just condemned the five-day week. That's how progressive American newspapers are. If the editors of all these newspapers would read Labor Department reports they would find that ten years ago employers were beginning to introduce the five-day week, that five years ago it had a good running start and that today it is regarded by industrial statesmen as an economic necessity. Editors ought to lead, but generally, in important innovations, they trail far behind the procession. Of course, editors, like ever so many other people, may think one way when it is a case of some other industry and another way when it is their own. Maybe they think it better for other industries to help create prosperity than for them to have a hand in doing it. Whatever is the case, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in condemning the five-day week, is reactionary and all in all is simply using an old-fashioned broom against the tide.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Stereotypers employed on daily papers in Detroit secured a three-year agreement and a wage increase of 10 cents an hour. The day rate now is \$1.17½ for eight hours and the night rate is \$1.33 for seven hours.

Every nation has its "Who's Who," telling about the great and the near-great. An interesting phase of the Italian "Who's Who" is the relative importance it gives a king and a dictator. Italy's king gets two lines; "Boss" Mussolini takes two pages. That ratio represents for the moment their relative positions in the government of Italy. Kings are down; dictators are up in the market. But dictators never last and kings are passing. Democracies are in the ascendant and will win through, no matter what their difficulties and drawbacks.

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COLDS CAUSE TIME LOSS.**(Special to Labor Clarion.)**

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, formerly physician to Presidents Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, says that colds take more dollars and cents out of the worker's pocket, and out of the employer's business in loss of time, in one year, than any other sickness, in a statement made public by the Gorgas Memorial Institute at Washington, D. C.

Colds are responsible for practically fifty per cent of all absences from work, and four out of five persons miss one day or more from work each year because of colds, he says. Besides the loss of time by workers, colds are even more common among the families at home, apparently because of the closer contact and thus greater ease for the spread of the infection from person to person. It is authoritatively estimated that more than 80 per cent of the people in homes suffer from colds at least twice a year, Doctor Grayson states.

One authority studied the prevalence of colds in widely distributed localities—Boston, Washington, New Orleans, Chicago and San Francisco—and reported that in spite of differences in climate there is a remarkable similarity in occurrences of respiratory affections throughout the country.

The experience of the public is that colds are due largely to changes of temperature, but all people subjected to changes of temperature do not get colds. There is need, therefore, for a better understanding of other underlying conditions that make an individual susceptible to colds.

Modern medicine recognizes two kinds of colds—the cold you "catch" from others, and the cold you take even though no one around you has one. Evidence supporting the contagion theory is found in recent medical works. It is reported that colds have been transferred from one individual to another, experimentally, by "swabbing" a healthy person's throat with secretions from a person who had a cold.

Lowered bodily resistance is another important factor in the development of colds, and may be due to fatigue, loss of sleep, improper diet, and to focal infections, such as those in the teeth and tonsils, Doctor Grayson states.

Overheating stands foremost among the environmental conditions as a cause of colds. The remarkable studies of the New York Commission on Ventilation, extending over a long period, show that an increase of two degrees F. above the correct normal room temperature brought a 70 per cent increase in ailments of the nose and throat. They also found that in a room at 75 degrees F. people did 15 per cent less work than in a room at 68 degrees F., considered by most authorities as the ideal temperature.

Humidity is no less important for health indoors. In the average home the air is much too dry. As the temperature of the room increases, the air correspondingly expands, thereby permitting a greater absorption of moisture. Vessels kept filled with water should be near the source of the room's heat.

Excessive fatigue of both mind and body should be avoided, if one is to avoid colds, by getting at least eight hours of sleep daily, Doctor Grayson advises. At least one hour of recreation should be taken daily, out of doors, in the sunshine.

Do not eat an excessive amount of one kind of food. Be sure that you choose nourishing food (not overeating of sweets) and then eat moderately of these.

Form regular habits of body elimination. Irregular bowel movements cause sluggishness and decrease your bodily resistance.

Avoid dry sweeping and dusting, since dust is an irritant to the nose and throat as well as a germ carrier. Practice breathing through the nose at all times, as this helps to filter out the dust. In homes, offices and factories, it is important to use vacuum cleaners wherever possible, or to employ some means of settling the dust.

MACHINISTS OPEN DRIVE.

An intensive organizing campaign to extend over a period of three months was inaugurated on May 1st by the 11 lodges of Machinists in the San Francisco Bay region. Each lodge has created a special committee for this work and the campaign is under the general direction of International Vice-President J. T. Thorpe.

Details of the organizing program were adopted at a recent meeting held in Oakland, attended by practically all the officers of the lodges in the Bay region. Members are urged to attend meetings of their respective lodges in order to enlist for personal campaigning among unorganized machinists.

"We propose to create the largest possible active organizing committee in each of the eleven lodges in the Bay region," says a bulletin issued by the Bay Region Executive Committee.

"We further propose to so map out the work of each committee as to insure personal interviews with non-members living in the vicinity of each committeeman, and maintain a record of all such interviews and provide for the necessary follow-up work."

The Grand Lodge has assigned the three West Coast representatives to assist in the work. These men, in conjunction with the business agents, will devote their entire time for the next three months to the campaign.

WASTES OF MONOPOLY.

"The preservation of the inefficient by trade agreements is a form of industrial waste, and the policy of the United States is to accept the wastes of competition, rather than the wastes of monopolistic control. The theory of the former is more consistent with industrial progress."

This dictum is contained in a preliminary report to the Senate by the Federal Trade Commission on its investigation of open price associations, ordered by the Senate. A further comment is: "It appears that the policy of the Government to suppress monopoly has not hindered, but has rather helped industrial development."

The principal recommendations made by the Trade Commission in this report are:

"That the United States Bureau of the Census be given power to compel the return of the statistical data needed from all manufacturers and dealers, insuring satisfactory development of trade statistics with regard to accuracy and comparability from month to month.

"That trade associations be given a definite place and responsibility in the social order by a licensing system, designed not so much as an instrument of regulation but rather as an important means of providing the Government with full knowledge of what the trade associations are doing.

"That practical application of the anti-trust laws might well be clarified or extended with reference to the circulation of identified price and statistical information."

In view of the fact that mergers in every line of industry are proceeding apace, and world "cartelization" or combines are rapidly increasing, the attitude of the Federal Trade Commission is of great importance. It may be reflected in its report on the Power Trust!

CONFINED TO PRIVATE INDUSTRY.

The District of Columbia statute regulating the employment of minors has no reference to the Federal Government and hence is not applicable to employment of minors by it, according to a decision by Attorney General Mitchell.

The decision was made in the case of minors employed as messengers and apprentices who are certified by the United States Civil Service Commission.

The best way to preserve or improve good working conditions is through our power of purchase, with a demand for union goods and service.

WORKERS PAY FOR PENSIONS.

The Wall Street Journal, New York financial publication, frankly states that employers' old-age pensions are not paid out of profits. "The worker is not getting something for nothing," says the W. S. J. "He has earned every cent before it was granted." If non-union workers did not permit others to do their thinking, they would ask why old-age pensions are only operating in unorganized plants. It is significant that the employer who deals with unions is not interested in old-age pensions, welfare schemes and employees' stock ownership. He does not pose as a "good" boss. If the Wall Street Journal's frank statement were generally known by non-unionists this would create a most distressing situation for paternalistic employers, whose trickery will remain a secret as long as workers refuse to observe and think.

The union label, shop card and working button are the "stop, look and listen" signs to the union man about to spend his money for non-union goods or service.

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**And you owe it to yourself to do so . . .
Prices are not prohibitive . . . It is smart
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. . . Shop at**

HALE BROS.
— in the —
MISSION

THE DRIVE FOR PAYROLLS.

J. Hart.

Much is being written just now about our lack of industrial development, and a business man tells us that "the blood stream of pay rolls is drying up in San Francisco."

The remedies, so-called, that appear to be most popular are doomed to failure, being merely superficial, and if persisted in will, without doubt, put us deeper into the economic mire than we are now. Those views are indicated by such slogans as: "Demand California-made products"; "San Franciscans should demand goods locally made"; "You are living in So and So Neighborhood—patronize your neighborhood store."

A barber was telling me lately that we should all boost in this manner, as it was the only way to capture trade and secure customers. He seemed to be unaware that if the number of payrolls were increased, and consequently population, a greater number of barbers would enter the local trade to meet the demand. The same applies to all trades. It is safe to say that in New York City, with its 6,000,000 people, barbers, as a class, are no better off than those in San Francisco, Stockton, or smaller burghs. Business can always be duplicated. But what can not be duplicated is the site or location that business occupies. Those who profit most by the super-city idea are the land-holders; and very often it is the voice of those easy money gentry that prompts our sloganeers and boosters. Size, of itself, means nothing, and if uneconomically pursued in the ways indicated, spells disaster, and not progress.

In this day of rapid scientific advancement, when space annihilation records are of common occurrence, it looks as if "The city that knows how" is out of step in trudging back to the neighborhood idea.

Adolph Uhl is continually stressing our lack of industrial sites, and advocates the filling in of shore lands to provide such. He overlooks the fact that many advantageous sites are not at all improved to a degree commensurate with their location. Also, if shore lands were made available at public expense, and population "coaxed" in this way, the result would be a boomerang in the increased unearned increment of the very sites that now obstruct the city's advancement.

San Francisco is undoubtedly a deep waterfront, second to none, and if it possesses the other advantages claimed for it, must grow accordingly.

High-powered salesmen and high-sounding slogans may deceive the multitude, but keen business men entrusted with money to outlay in production are little influenced by the patter of city boosters.

The suicidal idea of demanding all goods locally made becomes more apparent when it is realized that every other city is engaged in the same policy, and what is very hard to understand, they all claim to be succeeding.

One of the most glowing accounts of a city's growth and advancement that I ever heard came from our genial Mayor recently, when expatiating on the advantages, the good fortune, the honor, and the privilege of dwelling in the city by the Golden Gate.

However, with all our talk of hustling for industries, are we offering inducement or discouragement?

In the first place we know there are thousands of sites either vacant or "improved" with shacks, but all are being held onto in order to reap the unearned increment which keeps increasing each year on account of the growth of the city. The owners have very little taxation to pay. On the other hand, when a business man comes along looking for a site for hotel, factory, or store, he must, perforce, negotiate with those same owners for a suitable location. When he makes a deal, and erects his building, adding to the appearance of the city and employing labor, we compel him to pay a fine every year. The better the building, the bigger the fine or tax; but with the unim-

proved lot holder, who toils not, neither does he spin, taxes are nominal. Or, stated in another way: we tax men for being industrious, and pay monopolists for being public nuisances.

One city that is grappling with the problem in a fundamental way is Pittsburgh. This Pennsylvania city has what is known as the Pittsburgh Graded Tax plan, whereby the tax on monopoly becomes higher each year, and the tax on industry correspondingly lower. This is real encouragement.

I have a booklet explaining the plan, also the opinions anent it of numerous city councillors, and newspaper editorials. All express themselves in favorable terms. Hon. William A. Magee, Mayor of Pittsburgh, 1909-13, 1922-25, says:

"As a result of 15 years of legislation we have gradually relieved ourselves of an awkward tax situation, both unwise and unjust. I am principally interested in two things regarding taxation—the progress of the graded tax law and the problem of assessments for public work. Both concern the unearned increment, the profit of the land owner who becomes rich through the growth of the community without effort on his own part. I am frankly opposed to him.

"The law seems to invite opposition only from speculators in land, and no opposition has yet been advanced on any but theoretical grounds. The argument is one-sided and all in favor of the law."

If San Francisco were to follow suit, we could tell the world that our city slogan really means something.

VICTIMS OF INDUSTRIAL EVILS.

The evils of the sweatshop, of starvation wages and unhealthful working conditions among women industrial workers are still present in American industry, according to the report of recent developments in trade union organization submitted to the National Women's Trade Union League convention here by Miss Elizabeth Christman, of Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

Although great progress has been made in improving the conditions surrounding the nation's eight and one-half million workers, the second century of the machine age finds maladjustments of new kinds arising with many of the old ones unadjusted, she declared.

Girls have been found putting ruffles on dolls' dresses at three cents for 2 dozen, making about 27 cents in four hours; women workers in the stock yards earn \$9 a week; in "the world's largest cigar factory" a week's wages for girl workers range from \$3.50 to \$11, and women date pickers work under "unpardonable conditions for less than the meagerest living wage," according to Miss Christman's report on recent labor surveys.

Remember, that money you spend for non-union goods or service is always used against the labor movement.

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A Remarkably Well-Built Bed

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The smoothness of the blend of fine, old Turkish and Domestic tobaccos you get in CLOWNS.

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GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
MISSION 41 16th 10 BUILDINGS 38 FLOORS

One of America's Largest Home-Furnishing Establishments

We are Mission Headquarters for
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The ranges that are built right here on the Pacific Coast, by skilled union labor; guaranteed kitchen efficiency and beauty. See the complete line in Lachman Bros.' stove dept.

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December 31st, 1928

Assets.....\$123,780,369.02
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....5,150,000.00
Pension Fund over \$635,000.00,
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MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

The May meeting of No. 21 will be held on Sunday, the 19th, and every member is expected to attend inasmuch as matters of importance are to come before the meeting and the proposed new book and job scale will be acted on.

L. A. Maginnis, member of No. 21 and formerly proprietor of a composition shop in this city, passed away at San Diego on May 6th. Mr. Maginnis, who had been in ill health for a long time, disposed of his interests in this city several years ago.

Louis P. Matli, fifth year apprentice, employed by Baker, Hamilton Pacific Company, was drowned in San Francisco Bay last Sunday morning. Mr. Matli was a member of a yachting party, and when two members of the party were thrown into the water by the capsizing of a small boat, Louis plunged into the bay, and after a terrific struggle succeeded in saving the lives of Miss Katherine Reilly and William Tobin, but in doing so became so exhausted that he himself sank. James Gould, another of our members, hurriedly stripping to undershirt and trousers, dove again and again in an attempt to rescue Mr. Matli. Matli's body was recovered some hours later on the mud flats near Pt. San Quentin. Mr. Gould suffered from shock and exposure and for several days was under the care of physicians. Funeral services for Mr. Matli were held on Wednesday at the Mission Dolores and the remains were accompanied by an escort of honor from Guadalupe Parlor, Native Sons.

Chairmen of chapels are requested to remit contributions to the Staley fund to the office of the secretary-treasurer with as little delay as possible.

Ray Harvie is in port this week after his first trip as printer on the Matson liner Malolo. Mr. Harvie's co-worker on the Malolo is Floyd Kundson, also a member of No. 21. Ray is warm in his praise of the print shop on the "Flying Fish" and of the treatment accorded himself and Mr. Knudson.

The celebration of Printers' Day will be observed by the combined printing crafts on Saturday evening, May 25th, at Eagles' Auditorium, 273 Golden Gate avenue, under the auspices of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society. A dance and entertainment will feature the celebration. In addition to the jazz dances of today, the more staid dances of years past will tickle the toes of the old-timers as well as of the youth. Interspersed between the dancing will be singing and dancing numbers featuring Ruth Moore, Doreen Reed, Eleanor Clawson and Clorine Engle. Judge Geo. J. Steiger, Jr., will lead the grand march. The committee in charge consists of Albert Springer, Sr., chairman; Jas. P. Olwell, honorary chairman; C. L. Stright and P. A. De Soto, vice-chairmen; Geo. E. Mitchell, Sr., E. P. Garrigan, L. Michelson, C. Cantrell, L. F. Henno, C. Benton, C. E. Fisk, E. A. Eickworth, T. Popkin, H. Darr, E. W. Hoertkorn, L. K. Jurgens and C. F. Wolters. Oakland committee: A. R. Chenoweth, J. F. Patterson, F. Bebergall, Thos. Kemp, M. A. Miller and Will J. French.

L. G. Beach of Vallejo, brother of Harry Beach of the News chapel, visited in San Francisco during the past week.

Four hundred commercial artists in the city of

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and
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

Chicago have formed a union which is chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

Pacific Printer and Publisher of May carries an illustrated writeup of Ross Draper's affiliation with the San Francisco staff of the Monotype Company of California. For the present Mr. Draper will call on the monotype users of Northern California.

J. M. Parker of the Parker Printing Company in Clay street, accompanied by his wife, has been touring the Pacific isles since last August, and word received from Suva, Fiji, states he expects to return home next month. This is Mr. Parker's second extended tour of the lands of the Southern Cross and the island scenes of the homes and stories of Robert Louis Stevenson and Frederick O'Brien. Miss Kathryn Bisazza, also a member of No. 21, has been making the present trip with Mr. and Mrs. Parker and will return with them. Their report is that the island would not be ideal for persistent toil at printing.

Turn to page 411 of your May Typographical Journal and note the names of firms turning out union-made wallpaper, and file for reference and to call to the attention of your dealer in that commodity if he tells you it is not procurable.

Pacific Printer and Publisher also carries in its May issue an article telling in part what the union is to seek in its new contract. While the article may have been a "shot in the dark," still we presume it is inevitable that some of our members should so far forget themselves as to reveal the business of the proceedings of the union to those not members. While it is true that the proposal by the scale committee was printed, these were merely a printed committee report and should be regarded as confidential by the members who secured copies and should have been for personal study only. While the publication of the article referred to is entirely harmless, members should realize that undue publicity as to what the union intends to do oftentimes proves hurtful.

An optimist is a congressman—a pessimist is a farmer.—Ed. & Pub.

International Representative Caukin of the Photo-Engravers' Union will address the Allied Printing Trades Council at its meeting on Monday night, May 20th.

Attention is called to the election to be held on Wednesday, May 22nd, and to the fact that all chapels of 10 or more members will receive a ballot box. Balloting will be for delegates and alternate delegates to the International Typographical Union convention. At the same time members will vote upon a proposal initiated by San Diego Union, which would add a section to the I. T. U. constitution providing that "officers of the International Typographical Union shall draw each month from the pension fund the sum of \$1.30 for each pensioner on the pension roll, said sum to be apportioned as heretofore." Before the day of election all members are urged to study the analysis of this proposition appearing on pages 419 and 420 of the May Typographical Journal. So far as San Francisco pensioners are concerned, no benefit would be derived by a change in the law, as this union has for many years paid the dues of its pensioner members.

Martin Sweeney of Denver, Colo., who has been visiting in the Bay district for some weeks, left on Thursday for home. While here Mr. Sweeney renewed acquaintances with former members of No. 49 now located in this city.

Tony Pastor of the Chronicle chapel is reported ill with the flu.

Typographical Topics is in receipt of a Rouse micrometer stick, patented by Walter Bignold, who until recently was a member of No. 21. This

stick, a decided improvement over any heretofore on the market, is particularly adaptable for work with the product of the monotype, may be set to the fraction of a point, is made of stainless steel and it is believed will supply a need in the industry. Mr. Bignold has sent one of the sticks to be presented to No. 21's school for apprentices, when, as and if such is established.

Harry Bennett, one of our pensioner members residing in Petaluma, visited headquarters during the past week.

QUEER BUSINESS.

Eight hundred troops are on strike duty in Elizabethton, where no worker has shown the slightest sign of disorder. The State must pay for this military display. The striking workers simply say they can't live on \$8.90—and that is what a good many of them were paid—a week. The Tennessee State law provides that militia can be called out only by act of the Legislature. But a subterfuge is found, as usual. The militia companies are sworn in as deputy sheriffs. The mills are foreign owned; American workers are striking for decent pay and decent conditions; an American State pays for a military display to help the foreign-owned plant brow-beat the American workers. Surely that is queer business.

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry, Mercantile Industry, Fish Canning Industry, Laundry and Dry Cleaning Industry, Fruit and Vegetable Packing Industry, General and Professional Offices, Unclassified Occupations, Manufacturing Industry, Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Nut Cracking and Sorting Industry, Motion Picture Industry and for all other occupations, trades or industries in which women and minors are employed in the State of California.

The Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California, in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of California 1913, Chapter 324, as amended, does hereby give public notice that it will hold a public hearing in Room 105, State Building, Civic Center, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, on Friday, the 7th day of June, 1929, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of rescinding, amending or altering Orders Number 3a Amended 1928 Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry, Number 4 Amended 1919 Sanitary Order for Laundry and Manufacturing Industries, Number 5a Amended 1923 Mercantile Industry, Number 6a Amended 1923 Fish Canning Industry, Number 7a Amended 1923 Laundry and Dry Cleaning Industry, Number 8a Amended 1923 Fruit and Vegetable Packing Industry, Number 9 Amended 1920 General and Professional Offices, Number 10a Amended 1923 Unclassified Occupations, Number 11a Amended 1923 Manufacturing Industry, Number 12a Amended 1923 Hotel and Restaurants, Number 13 Sanitary Order for Mercantile Establishments, Number 15a Nut Cracking and Sorting Industry, Number 16 Motion Picture Industry, and for the purpose of considering and acting upon—

1. A minimum wage to be paid to minors engaged in any occupation, trade or industry in this State.

2. The maximum hours of work consistent with the health and welfare of women and minors engaged in any occupation, trade or industry in this State.

3. The standard conditions of labor demanded by the health and welfare of women and minors engaged in any occupation, trade or industry in this State.

All persons interested are invited to attend the public hearing.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A. B. C. Dohrmann,
Katherine Philips Edson,
James W. Costello,
George F. Neal,

Commissioners.

Dated at San Francisco, May 10, 1929.

SERVICE WITH A SMILE.

"By and large," says an expert in the automotive field, "if you pay \$3000 for a car, about \$180 goes to direct labor in the automobile factory . . . and \$1200 goes to pay some one—or many people—for selling it to you. . . . Somewhere between the maker and your checkbook \$1200 has disappeared. Advertising, showrooms, salesmen, expensive rugs, potted plants, demonstrations, all and sundry have cost you 40 per cent of the list price." The same writer mentions an automobile accessory of which the actual labor cost is less than 35 cents. The manufacturer sells it for \$5, yet the retail price is \$25. The difference, we are told, is due entirely to the expense involved in selling the article.—Abraham Epstein in the American Mercury.

Avoid the place of business where you demand union-labeled goods and they tell you "these are just as good." This is only done to make a sale and test your unionism.

BY THE WAY.

Surgeon General H. S. Cumming has just submitted to Congress a number of recommendations for the promotion of the public health. If Congress gives attention to them, it will be taking up a subject which is second to none in importance. Short consideration of the frightful amount of bitter grief, misery, suffering, poverty and general unhappiness caused by failure to protect the public health will lead to the conclusion that there can hardly be a more momentous subject than the prevention and cure of disease. Congress can serve the people in no better way than by giving earnest and thorough study to the recommendation of the Surgeon General, which emphasizes that the promotion and preservation of the public health from the economic as well as from other aspects is of tremendous importance to the nation. There are men in both houses of Congress who have shown that they appreciate the importance of public health work and they can do great good by insisting that the national legislature give adequate time and attention to the Surgeon General's recommendations.

* * *

Those who hold that Southern workers are incapable of militant protest against bad conditions are invited to turn their attention to Greenville, S. C., and Elizabethton, Tenn. In both towns thousands of textile mill employees, including many women, recently struck against low wages and unsatisfactory working conditions. The Greenville workers won in short order, while the Elizabethton strikers were still out when this was written. Greenville and Elizabethton show

that Southern workers are quite capable of fighting for their rights. The strikes are only one indication of a cheering interest among Southern wage earners in organization and improvement of their conditions. Of even more importance is the movement for trade union organization in Tennessee, North Carolina and other Southern states. North Carolina seems to be taking the lead with a labor forward movement that is stirring workers in its principal cities. Birmingham, Ala., is also to the front with a big "Double the membership" campaign beginning April 1st. The movement among Southern workers indicates that they are not going to submit to miserable wages and bad working conditions, which is something that employers moving to the South in search of cheap labor are likely to find out in the next few years.

Attorney (to woman witness after cross-examination)—I hope I haven't troubled you with all these questions.

Witness—Not at all; I have a small boy of six at home.—Le Moustique (Paris).

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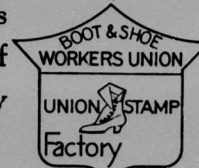
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General Secretary-Treasurer



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1929

In a radio talk on "The Country Child—The Farm's Best Crop," Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde said that "country children get tremendous health benefits just because they are country children," and "a life of sunshine, in fresh air, in zones of quiet, in plenty of space, in contact with nature, simply can not be matched for basic health." Country children do enjoy the healthful conditions mentioned by Mr. Hyde. But millions of others do not because they can not. What chance have the children of poorly paid industrial workers in crowded and squalid cities to benefit from sunshine, fresh air, quiet, nature? Very little, it must be admitted. As long as there is a single child not living under a healthful environment, America can not say that it is giving equal opportunity to all.

What is the greatest industry in the world? Think twice before you answer the question for the chances are you will miss it. It is not agriculture, railroads, oil or automobiles, according to E. E. Calkins, advertising expert. Mr. Calkins comes out boldly and declares the greatest industry in the world is housekeeping—an activity few would even class as an industry at all. But upon reflection it would appear that he is right, because housekeeping touches the daily routine of every person in the world. Yet, perhaps less thought is given to how this great industry could be carried on economically and efficiently than is given to a dozen others which might be named. In other industries every effort is exhausted to find better ways of doing things; to save time and labor; to secure the best results with a minimum of waste and lost motion. Even the farmer is becoming alert to adopt better machinery and improved methods generally in connection with his farming operations. Still, men demand the latest and best of equipment for their farms, offices and factories, are often very slow in furnishing their homes with appliances which would lessen the house worker's labor and make her life more pleasant. Many other men would like to have better equipment in their homes but have not the money for it. Higher wage scales, especially for the low paid workers, would remedy this situation and help millions of women who now jeopardize their health and shorten their lives by struggling with inconvenient, inefficient and inadequate household equipment.

STEPPING FORWARD

The building trades unions in New York, with 150,000 members, have entered into an agreement with employers providing for the five-day week, and in many other cities in the country large numbers of the unions have agreements providing for the shorter work week. Of the membership of the American Federation of Labor, at the present time in the neighborhood of 600,000 are on the five-day week basis, with each week adding to the number, so that it is simply absurd for any group of employers to entertain the notion that they can successfully hinder the progress in this direction. Labor never puts its foot forward in order to step backward, and in the matter of the shortening of the hours of labor per week there will be no stepping backward. The march will be steadily toward the goal, surely and inevitably bringing in a work week which will mean better conditions for everybody—including the employers who are now panic-stricken over the idea.

The five-day week is necessary to American industry, American commerce and American labor, and for that very plain reason it is coming more rapidly than such reforms have come in the past. In truth, it is with us now to such an extent that there could be no turning back even if the desire were present in that direction, which it is not. Employers have become so convinced of the logic of the situation that they, in large numbers, are now doing as much to usher it in as are the organized toilers themselves. The only opposition comes from grown men with child minds, who in some way or other have been thrown into positions of responsibility for which their mental capacity entirely unfits them, but while this condition of affairs means that there will, here and there, be some discord and conflict in bringing about this most desirable transformation in our industrial conditions, the ultimate result will be the same—the five-day week will be definitely and permanently established throughout all lines of endeavor.

Idle workers do not furnish a market for commerce, and the greatest market American commerce has is the American market. In truth America consumes, under normal conditions, about 90 per cent of American production and only about 10 per cent of the surplus is consumed by foreign markets, so that it is absurd for employers in this country to fight for the 10 per cent market, and by doing so, kill the 90 per cent market that is right at their elbows.

Captains of industry, even with eighth-grade minds, ought to be able to see the great advantages for them in the five-day week, even if they were to leave entirely out of consideration the advantages that will come with it to the workers and their families. The steadily employed worker is always a good customer and well worth being sought after by those who desire to dispose of the products of industry, and he consumes these products very largely in his leisure hours. He does not to any extent use the automobile during working hours, so that the manufacturers of automobiles, if they know their business, ought to be among the first to advocate the shorter work week for all labor, including their own. The same line of reasoning will apply with almost equal force to nearly every line of industry. Labor has succeeded in making these plain facts so clear to vast numbers of employers that they are now ready to concede the five-day week just as rapidly as conditions can be arranged for its inauguration.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Employers must have funny notions about what workers think. A traction company in New Orleans forms a "club," gives "club" members special privileges, and thinks that will be the end of the union with which the company has a contract. This is nothing less than double crossing. Evidently the traction bosses thought they could get away with it. The union is endeavoring to convince the company that workingmen can see through such devices as quickly as anyone else. Down in Elizabethton, Tenn., Bemberg mill owners think that by forming a "Loyal Workers of Bemberg" they can lure the strikers back to their under-paid labors. "Loyal Workers of Bemberg"! What a ghastly thing that is. Loyal to what? To principles? To traditions? To family? To anything decent and clean and worth while? No! Just to the mills of Bemberg—mills that were put in Tennessee to be near raw material and "cheap" labor and that were put in the United States instead of Germany to beat the American tariff as well. Now imagine asking descendants of the American revolution to be loyal to that as against the principles that came down to them from the men who made history at King's Mountain! What a sneaking, kaiseristic travesty!

* * *

There are employees who think they can get away with hokum like that. Unfortunately, too, there are employers who do, for a time, get away with it. But Abraham Lincoln knew as much as anybody about the human race and he was eternally right when he said the bunco game doesn't work forever. Just now and then. Bosses, however, fool themselves worse than they fool the workers when they resort to these poker tricks. Every authority worth listening to is saying that prosperity cannot be continued—such as it is—without generally high wages and generally shortened work-days. Secretary Davis goes to Philadelphia and tells the big bosses there, "Pay higher wages." Ethelbert Stewart, the veteran statistician who know more about industrial statistics than anybody else in the country, says, "The only market worth having is the home market," and he goes on to show that the home market has got to be created out of high wages and leisure time for the use of modern commodities. The big plants at Elizabethton make artificial silk. They make rayon. How much rayon are their 5500 strikers buying today? How much of anything are they buying? Those 5500 men and women and boys and girls constitute a blank hole in the market, to put it from the employer's viewpoint. Sometimes employers seem to be plain crazy.

* * *

Statistician Stewart startled a good many folks not long ago when he said the American industrial organization could in a 30-hour work-week produce more than it can sell. It will never sell more until the American people can buy more. They can never buy more until they get bigger wages and have more free time. This has got to happen faster than any like development has ever happened in world history before, or there will be more smash, crash and general misery than any person hopes to see. Employers with such funny notions as those of the New Orleans traction bosses and the Tennessee rayon bosses are as out of date as the dodo bird, as ossified as a boarding house prune and as bone-headed as the remains of King Tut.

The "open shopper" never supports the union label. Are you an "open shopper" or a real trade unionist?

WIT AT RANDOM

A negro cook answered the telephone the other morning, and a cheerful voice inquired: "What number is this?"

The cook, in no mood for trifling questions, said with some asperity: "You-all ought to know. You done called it."

"Yes," said one man to another, "I realize that motoring is a great thing. I used to be sluggish before the motoring craze, but now I'm spry and energetic."

"I didn't know you motored."

"I don't—I dodge."

A passer-by stopped to watch a workman digging in the road.

"What are you digging for?" he asked at length.

"Money," said the workman.

"Money?" said the other in surprise. "And when do you expect to strike it?"

"On pay-day," was the reply.

A little boy was told that when visitors came to the house it was his duty to pay them some attention.

Shortly afterward a Mrs. Daniel called, and the small boy shook hands with her politely and exclaimed in his best drawing-room manner:

"How do you do, Mrs. Daniel? I've just been reading about your husband in the den of lions."

Wanted—Man for gardening, also to take charge of a cow who can sing in the choir and play the organ.—Westmont (Ill.) paper.

College Boy—Do you pet?

The Girl—Sure, animals.

College Boy—Go ahead, then; I'll be the goat."—Chicago Tribune.

"Ah, good mornin', Mrs. Hennessy; an' how is everything?"

"Sure, an' I'm having one grand time betwixt me husband an' the kitchen fire. If I keep me eye on one, the other is sure to go out."—Vancouver Province.

Fred, aged five, had his photograph taken recently. When the proof was sent home his mother said he looked too solemn and asked him why he didn't smile.

"I did smile," replied the little fellow, "but I guess the man forgot to put it down."

"Spell chimney," said the teacher, pointing to a little girl in the front row.

"C-h-i-m-n-e-y," answered the little girl.

"Very good! Go up one," said the teacher.

"Please, miss," answered the little girl, tearfully, "I've got a clean frock on."

Old Sam, the optimist, was sitting on the roof of his house during a severe flood, watching the water flow past. A neighbor, who had a boat, rowed across to him.

"All your fowls washed away this morning, Sam?"

"Yes," answered Sam pleasantly, "but the ducks can swim."

"Apple trees, too?"

"Yes, but the crop wasn't worth anything."

"I see the river's reached your windows."

"That's all right. They wanted washin'."

Mother—You got everything all right, dear, but did you ask the grocer how he sold his limburger cheese?

Johnny—Yes, mother, and he said that's what he often wondered himself.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What happened to the injunction bill supported in the last session of the New York State Legislature by the State Federation of Labor?

A.—The bill was defeated in the Assembly by vote and not permitted to come to a vote in the Senate.

Q.—How, when and where did the Plumbers' Union come to be organized?

A.—Prior to the founding of the present union, an organization known as the International Association of Plumbers, Steamfitters and Gas Fitters was formed at Cincinnati, composed of Knights of Labor locals and a few independent craft unions. This organization and representatives of local organizations which had not identified themselves with the national body met in Washington, D. C., on October 11, 1889, and established the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Q.—Did glass workers take an active part in the early labor movement of the United States?

A.—Yes. Glass blowers were one of the leading factors in the Knights of Labor and there was a Glass Blowers' League dating back to 1846. Flint glass workers were among the first to organize assemblies under the Knights of Labor, but withdrew in 1878 and organized a craft union.

PEER GYNT

ONE of the most interesting events in the musical and dramatic year takes place next Sunday with the presentation of Peer Gynt by the Mountain Players in the picturesque Mountain Theatre on Mt. Tamalpais.

The fantasy and beauty of Ibsen's dramatic poem will no doubt be greatly augmented by the natural setting afforded by the unique Mountain Theatre.

The Emporium joins other enthusiasts in recommending this year's Mountain Play to the public.

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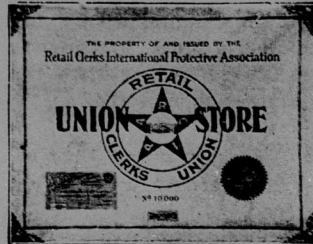
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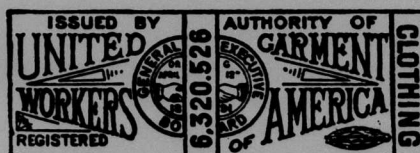
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of May 10, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President R. H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Credentials—Bakers No. 24, Louis Krueger, vice Wm. Weber. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the International Association of Machinists, informing the Council that it has adjusted its differences with the American La France and Foamite Corporation. From the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, requesting the assistance of Secretary O'Connell in securing business for them.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bakers' Union No. 24, requesting assistance in organizing the Golden West Bakery. Appeal for assistance from the United Textile Workers of America. From Technical Engineers, requesting the Board of Supervisors to see that representatives of labor are appointed to sit with the salary committee to see that union scales are recommended.

Referred to Secretary—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the organization of Retail Clerks. From Colorado State Federation of Labor, seeking information regarding the Greater Colorado Association, Inc., and its vice-president, B. M. Rastall.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the organizing of retail clerks.

Reports of Unions—Machinists No. 68—Reported the strike at La France-Foamite Company has been settled. Grocery Clerks—Requested a demand for the Clerks' button when making purchases. Bridge-Structural Iron Workers—Thanked Council for assistance; are holding meetings for the purpose of reorganizing the craft in the Bay district. Cracker Bakers—Have held conference with employers; have hopes of signing agreement for the next three years.

Trustees—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—The Street Carmen and Hoisting Engineers thanked the Council for the assistance rendered their organizations at Sacramento.

Mr. S. Groom, representative of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., addressed the Council on plans for group insurance.

Report of Committee on Education—Committee made a progressive report on the subject of study of teachers' salaries as printed by the Teachers' Consolidated Salary Committee.

Moved that the Committee on Municipal Railway report at next meeting on proposals for improving the service and revenues of the road; motion carried.

Receipts—\$464.22. **Expenses**—\$217.78.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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EXPERT OPTICIANS

NEW YORK TEAMSTERS OUT.

Teamsters employed by members of the Mason Building Materials' Association of New York suspended work to secure better work conditions. A wage of \$8 a day for drivers and \$7 for yardmen and helpers is asked.

"PAY HIGHER WAGES."

Secretary of Labor Davis made a speech to business men in Philadelphia. These business men were gathered to see how they could bring new industries to their city. "Pay higher wages," said Secretary Davis. "Higher wages increase the purchasing power of a city," the Secretary continued. Of course he is right. That is what organized labor has been saying for a great many years.

The consistent union member will search for union-labeled goods the same as he will for a job when out of work—until he gets it.

**Satisfaction Guaranteed
With Every Purchase or
Money Cheerfully
Refunded**



1041 MARKET STREET

Another blow to the idea that men are the stronger sex! This one comes from D. C. J. Ho, who finds that the common impression that women have more sick absences of long duration from their jobs is wrong. His conclusion comes as the result of a study made in a large department store, and he reports on the study in the Personnel Journal. However, the women with home problems show more lates, absences and sick benefits than those not so burdened, while the men workers in a similar position seem to become more careful of their attendance.

Don't be a part-time unionist. Insist on the label.

UNION MADE

**AUTHORIZED
CAN'T BUST 'EM
WORKGOODS
SERVICE**

**This Sign
your Guide**

To the dealer who gives
real service in a complete
assortment of work and
outing clothing for men
and boys.

ELOESSER-HEYNE MANN CO.
San Francisco Los Angeles Portland
1928

A bigger, better and stronger labor movement can be secured by our power of purchase in a consistent demand for the union label, shop card and working button.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops, Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Royal Theatre
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 113 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners and Dyers—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 802 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—Ivan Flamm, Secy, 50 Laguna.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Fred Prott of the cooks' helpers, Michael J. Doyle of the riggers and stevedores, Milton G. Gillmor of the letter carriers, Reginald Charleton of the chauffeurs, Louis P. Matli of the printers, John J. Reynolds of the granite cutters, Herman Lange of the waiters, Max Steiner of the laborers.

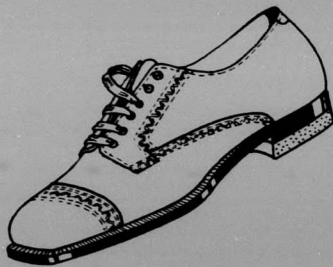
The Cracker Bakers' and Cracker Packers' Unions are at present carrying on negotiations with employers in the Bay district and hope to be able to sign up a contract for the coming three years which will carry with it an increase in pay and improved working conditions. The present agreement still has about two months to run.

The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union reports satisfactory progress in bringing about the unification of the craft in this district after a long period of discord and disunion. The dual organization men seem inclined to come back into the fold and work in harmony with the regularly chartered and recognized union in that field. Such action will be greatly appreciated by all of the building trades organizations in this section of the State.

With the close of the Legislature, every effort of the State will be centered upon rushing forward details looking towards the construction of the cold storage pier and plant at San Francisco harbor. Negotiations are yet under way looking towards acquisition of Mission Rock by direct purchase; but if these steps fail, condemnation proceedings will be started at once.

S. Groom, representing the Union Labor Life

THE "UNION" STORE



W. L. DOUGLAS MEN'S SHOES

FOR FIFTY YEARS we have been fitting these splendid shoes onto men's feet. Our immense stocks, style selection and moderate prices always give customers a decided advantage.

*Philadelphia
Shoe Co.*

825 MARKET STREET

THE "UNION" STORE

Insurance Company, addressed the Labor Council last Friday night and explained the plan of group insurance and stated that he had opened offices in the Sharon Building, 55 New Montgomery street, where he was prepared to do business and would gladly explain all features of the company plan to those interested.

President M. J. Keough of the International Molders' Union is spending some time in San Francisco in response to an order issued at the last meeting of the executive board in Cincinnati last month. He expects to call upon Governor Young in connection with the Mooney case before he leaves this section of the State for Los Angeles.

Organizer J. B. Dale has been directed to attend the convention of the Texas Federation of Labor as official representative of President Green. The convention met last Monday in Beaumont. Dale has been in that State during the past two months organizing the oil workers.

President Stanton attended the Labor Council last Friday night and while bruised up a bit from his airplane accident at Sacramento, seemed in good spirits and not the least bit worried. He has a broken finger and his shins skinned a bit.

Under an agreement signed recently by building trades unions and the employers in New York City, 110,000 building trades workers will receive the five-day week without loss of pay, beginning August 24th.

John J. Casey, active trade unionist, representative from Pennsylvania and president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, died following a stroke of paralysis at Balboa, Canal Zone, on May 5th, at the age of 55.

The productivity of each wage earner in American industry has increased 53.5 per cent since 1919, as compared with a gain of 4.7 from 1899 to 1919, according to a survey made by L. P. Ilford, vice-president of the American Engineering Council.

CAB COMPANY UNIONIZED.

The Yellow and Checker Cab Company has, by the purchase of the Yellow Cab Company of Oakland, effected the complete unionization of all cab companies operating in the Bay district. Heretofore, the Yellow Cab Company of Oakland has been non-union. Upon its consolidation May 1st with the Checker Cab Company of Oakland, the 55 drivers employed by it were enrolled as union members. The new company which resulted from the consolidation will be known as the Yellow Cab Company of Alameda County. It will be under the management of the Yellow and Checker Cab Company. This company has been a full union organization since its formation.

SAINT MARY'S AND LABOR.

Last week Saint Mary's College held a discussion of Pope Leo the XIII's famous Encyclical on "The Condition of Labor," in which that great Pope and statesman endorsed the organization of the workers as the best means of protecting themselves against the oppression of those who desired to use the toilers for their own advantage. Among those invited to address the students was the Editor of the Labor Clarion, who spoke for about an hour on Thursday, May 9th, at the college in its beautiful new location in Contra Costa County. The students listened with close attention and their enthusiasm at the close seemed to indicate that they are interested in matters of that kind.

A recipe for trade union progress is to purchase none but union-labeled goods and service.

MICHAEL T. DOYLE DEAD.

Last Saturday morning word was received at the Labor Council that Michael T. Doyle, for many years business agent of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, had passed away at Mary's Help Hospital after an illness that covered the past several months. He died of heart trouble.

Doyle had been prominent in the labor movement for many years up to the disastrous strike of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union several years back, after which he became Chief Deputy Sheriff under Thomas F. Finn, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a man of kindly nature, with a heart always open to the appeals of those in distress, and he never ceased in his efforts to be of help to the under-dog, no matter what the circumstances might be that brought on the difficulties.

The funeral was very largely attended on Monday and interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

"THE COMPANY UNION" ON PARADE.

By Harold N. Sturgeon.
(Apologies to Tennyson)

Have a union, have a union,
Help yourselves onward.
All in the company union
Went the six hundred.
"Forward," the bosses bade,
"Sign on the line," they said;
Into this bondage they went—
All the six hundred.

"Forward," the bosses bade.
Was there a man delayed?
No, though they dreaded to
Not one had blundered.
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs to mind and get by,
Into this yellow deal
Signed the six hundred.

Spies to the right of them,
Spies to the left of them,
Spies in front of them,
Among the six hundred.
Stormed at by boss and supt.,
Speeded by an efficiency troupe,
Worked with a willing hand
But could not understand
Though oft they had wonder'd.

When will this mockery stop,
When will the false mask drop?
Where there's no dues to pay,
Then soon will come the day,
This farce will be sunder'd.
Out from the yoke they'll come,
They're shy on guts, not dumb—
All the six hundred.

Represent the

Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

All or part time

E. D. MATHEWS, General Agent

725 Sharon Building

DOUGLAS 1628

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor

1104 MARKET STREET